New-York Daily Times.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ACTS OF PROCEEDING AT PITTSBURG.

Address to the People of the United States.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

National Convention Called at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 17.

PLAN FOR A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Blair's Southern Address.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND REMARKABLE UNANIMITY.

KANSAS AID MASS MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Committee on the Address of the National Republican Convention was in session nearly all last night. The meeting broke up at 3 o'clock this morning, and met again at 8 o'clock, to put the finishing touches to the matters which they had in charge.

It is understood that some difficulty existed in two Committees, in regard to one or two points: *first*, upon the time and place for holding the Convention; *second*, upon the expediency of modifying and curtailing the Address. There was no hard feeling, however; and all differences were finally merged in the one great desire to promote the peace, harmony and good temper of the Convention.

The Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. W. P. SHERMAN, of New-Jersey, was called to occupy the Chair in the absence of Mr. BLAIR, who was still with the Committee on Address.

On motion of Mr. AMES, of Illinois, each member of each Delegation was called upon to make a statement of the position of parties in the several States; the statement to be confined to ten minutes each. The States were called in order, and Massachusetts was the first to answer; she was represented by Mr. Edwin W. Green, of Boston. He said there were four parties in the State—the American, Republican, Democratic and Whig; and prophesied a strong show for Republicanism.

Mr. GIDDINGS spoke for the District of Columbia. The Republican Association which has been organized in that City now numbers sixty members, and has circulated 300,000 documents. Mr. CLEMENTS laid on the table copies of circulars calling upon the Republicans of the country to form clubs, even if there were only six Republicans in a township.

LETTER FROM C. M. CLAY.

A letter from CASSIUS M. CLAY was read by Gov. REPUBLICAN. It is very long, and would make nearly two columns of the DAILY TIMES. It is dated Feb. 9, 1856, is addressed to the Washington Republican Association. It reiterates the views Mr. CLAY has already expressed, and says that the question is no longer one of Slavery and Anti-Slavery, but Liberty and Republicanism on one side, and Despotism on the other. The antecedents of our history are referred to. Slavery ceases to be sectional and becomes national. The peaceable occupants of our Territories are set upon by an armed force from the Slave States, and the blood of peaceable and unoffending citizens is shed for conscience. Republicanism, says Mr. CLAY, is to be carried out here. It is no new party; it carries no new principles; it wants no new name; it makes no new issues, and desires no revolution.

KANSAS AID.

Dr. GLOSSBRENNER, of Pittsburg, invited the Convention to attend a Kansas Aid Meeting this evening.

PLAN OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Hon. GRAHAM W. JULIAN, of Indiana, now reported from the Committee on National Organization, that the different interests were compromised and reconciled.

First—The appointment of a National Executive Committee.

Second—To constitute the National Executive Committee as ONE to the members.

Third—To hold a Convention at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, June 17. This was afterward changed to Philadelphia, on the same day.

The report was accepted, and after debate, *Philadelphia* was unanimously substituted.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following National Executive Committee was appointed unanimously, in accordance with the report of the Organization Committee.

New-York—Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Chairman.
Maine—Henry K. Bellows, Bangor.
New-Hampshire—George G. Fogg, Concord.
Vermont—Hon. Paul P. Banks, Jr.
Massachusetts—John M. Bliss.
Rhode Island—Wm. Sheffield, Jr., Providence.
New-Jersey—C. M. E. Pendleton, Passaic.
Delaware—To be filled by Executive Committee.
Pennsylvania—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.
Ohio—Hon. P. P. Blair, Jr., St. Louis.
Indiana—Hon. Graham N. Fitch.
Illinois—Hon. J. Stevens, Dunnview.
Michigan—Hon. P. Stone, Columbus.
Wisconsin—Wm. Green, New-Castle.
Iowa—Hon. S. Rolland, Ottawa.
California—Charles Dickey, Marshall.
Minnesota—Hon. Sherman Symmes, Elkhorn.
Oregon—To be filled hereafter.
Kansas—Hon. Lewis Clephane.
Nebraska—Hon. Francis P. Blair.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, of Kansas, Kansas was added, and Hon. Reporter was elected.

Quite a long debate took place on the place for holding the Convention—the time was not disputed. The day fixed upon is the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. This Convention met on Washington's birthday. Two epochs are therefore to be marked by the recollection of two notable events. Mr. TURNER, of Pennsylvania, held that the Convention should be held in Pennsylvania somewhere, for Republicanism will make a strong fight there. The claims of Ohio were urged quite strongly. Only Ohio and Pennsylvania were discussed.

CHARLES REMOND, of Ohio, opposed the idea of holding a National Convention. Others spoke warmly in favor of it.

On the question as to the number of delegates to be elected from each State, there was a good deal of discussion. The Committee recommended the appointment of a number of delegates equal to twice the representation in the House of Congress to which each State is entitled.

Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, favored the appointment of four delegates from each district.

Mr. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, of New-York, said that the proposal of four men was taken as a compromise between two extremes.

Gov. SEWARD opposed any election of delegates. There should be a Convention like this, with representation equal to three times the number of Congressmen.

A number of votes were finally carried, and the report of the Committee was adopted as a whole, with some slight modifications.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A copy of the Draft was indicated something important.

The President announced the arrival of the Committee, and they entered the House with an *Address and Declaration*.

Unprecedented cheering followed this announcement.

Hon. ANDREW HARDY, Jr., of New-York, Chairman of the Committee, appeared and announced that the Committee had discharged its labors, and an address had been adopted which he was to present to the Convention. He desired to say that it was carefully prepared, and took a broad, enlarged and comprehensive view of the subjects confided to the Committee. The great fault, he said, was, perhaps, its length; but every gentleman would say when it came to be read, that it contains matter in every point of view important to the American people.

Mr. MORRIS desired to say, as a citizen of the Republic, that if the Administration at Washington, in attempting to remove and execute the authority declared by the President's proclamation, should spill one drop of human blood, it was his deliberate conviction that that act would end human slavery, not only in this country, but in every country on earth. [Numerous applause—cries of "Read, read."]

The address was then read by Mr. DUNNAVAN of Ohio. It occupied an hour and a-half in the reading, and was devoted to a discussion of the Relations of Slavery to the General Government. It declares, in the first place, the fixed and unalterable devotion of the Republican party to the Constitution of the United States, and in the next place its determination to protect and defend the American Union against all its enemies. It disavows all sectional feeling and all local or personal prejudices. After these declarations it proclaims the conviction that the Government of the United States is not administered in accordance with the Constitution, nor for the good of the Union, but that its powers are systematically wielded for the *promotion and extension of Slavery*, in flagrant disregard of the welfare of the country and the sentiments of the American people. Such a course of policy, if not arrested, must subvert the Union in the affections of the country and lead to the most direful evils. While the Slaveholders do not number *one-fiftieth* of the white population of the United States, they already wield all the powers and functions of the Government for their own benefit. The address proceeds to rehearse the history of Federal legislation for the last twenty-five years, for the purpose of tracing the steady progress of Slavery toward the ascendency it has now achieved. It notes especially the declaration made on behalf of the Federal Government, in its diplomatic correspondence, during the negotiations for the annexation of Texas, that Slavery was a *political institution* essential to the well-being of the States in which it exists, and as such to be protected by the Federal Government. It narrates the circumstances attending the enactment of the Missouri Compromise, the admission of California, the organization of Governments for New-Mexico and Utah, the passage of the Nebraska bill and the outrages which have been perpetrated upon the people of Kansas, by invaders armed for the purpose of establishing Slavery there against the will of the people, and sustained in that endeavor by the Federal Government. It discusses somewhat fully the Constitutional questions connected with the subject, asserting the full power of Congress to prohibit Slavery from the Territories, and exposing the various sophistries by which these violations of good faith and of the Constitution have been justified. It declares that the solemn recognition by the President and his Cabinet, of the usurping Legislature of Kansas, and their determination to enforce its edicts by the Federal troops, is a far grosser outrage upon popular rights than were the alien and sedition laws, and invokes the action of the people, under a profound conviction of impending danger. It asks them to send delegates to a Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 17th of June to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President—to surrender all personal preferences and to come resolved to take such action as will advance the sentiments herein avowed, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

The reading of the address was frequently interrupted with loud applause. It is understood that it will not be published until the proof sheets can be submitted to the author, as it was read from the original draft, which was hastily written and abounds in erasures and interlineations. It will probably first appear in New-York or Albany.

The following DECLARATION was then read and unanimously adopted:

We do therefore declare to the people of the United States, as the objects for which we unite in political action

First—We demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow of the introduction of Slavery into territories once consecrated to freedom, and will resist, by every Constitutional means, the existence of Slavery in any of the territories of the United States.

Second—We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas, in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union, as a free, sovereign, independent State.

Third—Believing that the present National Administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that its continuance in power is identified with progress of slave power to National supremacy, with exclusion of Freedom from the Territory, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to resist and overthrow it.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Mr. JOHN C. VAUGHAN, of Illinois, moved the appointment of a Committee of Safety, by the delegations from each State, to take measures to meet any emergency arising from the attempt of the President to enforce his Proclamation. Great excitement arose. Cries of "No, no." The motion was withdrawn.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE PUBLISHED.

Judge SPALDING, of Ohio, moved that the proceedings of the Convention, including all the documents laid before it, be published in pamphlet form, and that there be a Committee appointed for the purpose of superintending the publication.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Hon. JOHN A. KING, of New-York, glorifying, as he said, in the temperate achievement of the great results for which we came here, exclaimed: "Let us, gentlemen, stand now where we are," and immediately afterward moved to adjourn *sine die*, giving nine cheers.

The motion was withdrawn for a moment.

Votes of thanks were returned to Mr. BLAIR, for his action as President, and to the Republicans of Pittsburg.

Mr. KING then renewed his motion, and it was carried.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, with nine hearty cheers.

The National Executive Committee met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of effecting a preliminary organization.

The delegates all leave for home this evening at 9 o'clock.

So ends the grand Republican Convention; to rest from its labors only to renew them still more effectually at Philadelphia on the 17th June. Everybody is delighted with the unanimity of the proceedings here, and prophecies of brilliant result are in all mouths.

A. M.

SOUTHERN DECLARATION.

Presented by Francis P. Blair, on Behalf of his Constituents in Maryland.

There is a great body of thinking men in the Southern States—many I know in Maryland, a considerable number, my neighbors in Montgomery County, who deplore the repeal of the Compromises in relation to Slavery, which all hoped had terminated the distractions growing out of this disturbing subject forever. It is true these people have not hitherto manifested by public demonstrations their solicitude. The violation of good faith in the breach of these compacts of peace between the sections, and the fatal consequences likely to follow, were not at first obvious to the mass of the Southern people, because by the art of the politicians who conducted the passage of this measure through secret caucus, where all the personal interests of the leaders in Congress and their partizans, making up the majority in both Houses necessary to effect it, were previously arranged—the appeal was made to appear as the voluntary tender of the North to the South. There had been no consultation by the members of Congress, in any quarter, with their constituents, either by issues made before the people, during the canvass or afterwards, or by address, petition and votes in public meetings, or by resolutions.

Among us extraordinary changes, affecting large interests, and reaching the feelings, the prejudices, the religious and political principles of men, as well as the political power of the States has hitherto always been preceded or attended by every mode of forming and alleiting the public opinion, which is the vital movement in a Republican Government. But in the late overthrow of all the adjustments of the most animating question which Congress has had to deal with, from its first to the present session, not a whisper of the design was permitted to reach the public ear until its success was sealed by the private arrangements of the politicians in Congress, in conjunction with the President. The measure when publicly presented was at first veiled in the Committee's Report, as being but a reference to the Supreme Court of a question involving the constitutionality of the compromises—then as a concession that the compromise of 1820 was superseded by the compromise of 1850, but this interpretation of the Bill, covertly contained the repeal of the compromise of 1850—that of 1820—and also the compact with Texas, by which all the territory reserved by each of them *as free from Slavery* in the territorial condition, was opened up to its admission.

This bill of intrigue, passed in conclave by the aspiring politicians, to subserve personal interests, was well understood by themselves and their partizans to be a bonus for the Southern vote in the election of President, but it was unheard into Congress as the voluntary offering of the North to the South on the principle of equality. It was thus directed in the eyes of the South of being a breach of faith on their side. It came as a free gift to them from the Chief Magistrate and other leading men, Representatives of their Northern brethren.

They were not aware of the treachery of these Representatives to their constituents, nor did they anticipate the excitement which has ensued from the wrong, aggravated by the betrayal by which it was attended, nor the dangerous consequences likely to follow. Multitudes of honest patriots in the Slaveholding States, who love the Union, would willingly restore the compromises, the work of the great men of their own region. They are sensible of the fatal effects of its dissolution upon the peace and prosperity of the Confederacy, and of the inevitable destruction of the security in which they hold the Slave Institution—of the frightful scenes of civil war and slave insurrection which might arise out of the collisions between the two sections—on the one side wearing the aspect of a war of conquest, for the extension of Slavery, on the other a war of defence to preserve the rights of the emigrants who have gone from their bosom. But these men of good faith who respect engagements, and above all the engagements which have produced concord and happy ties between the States of the Union, find their section already embarked in strife by the combination of politicians, who seek personal advantages by the power it gives them over the masses. Warfare always commits the power and interests of the many to the few chiefs who manage it; and so the whole South is at this moment in the hands of politicians who have contrived the movement, to strip the North of its interests, as provided for in the several compromises; and the best men of the slaveholding States, who are sensible of the iniquity, cannot venture to declare their sentiments, lest they incur the imputation of deserting the section in a contest in which defeat would be humiliation, and for which the leaders who have produced it would subject them to the charge of failing to stand by the cause of their peculiar institutions.

The persons who have sent me to this Convention are the first of the slaveholding region who have come forward to vindicate the cause of our common country against this sectional influence. They are a body of business men of Baltimore, who feel that their city especially and the State of Maryland have a great stake depending on the preservation of the Union and the peace of the country. If the bonds which unite the two portions of the Union, distinguished by free and slave institutions should be severed, the nature of the different interests growing out of the species of property in which it consists on one side, must involve continual conflicts for its recovery, when flying to the other for freedom, and the animosity thus engendered cannot fail to bring on those protracted and bloody wars of ambition and conquest which have characterized nations of contiguous territory in every age and which have produced the most relentless hostilities between those of kindred blood. The wars between England, Scotland and Ireland—the wars between France and England—of France and the northern nations of the continent—wars which make up the history of Europe, would have their parallel here. Maryland would become the Belgium of this side of the Atlantic—the Potomac the Rhine. The shores of all our great rivers dividing the hostile States would frown with fortresses and centuries of bloodshed unsue, unless the peculiar cause originating the strife, which make an early end of it, by the intestine war of colors hastening its own extinction.

Those I represent, abhorring the thought of civil war, prefer to adhere to the Union, even as the sanctioned fraud, which, although now showing its violence only upon a remote frontier, is nevertheless at work in every spiritual heart on the continent, have desired me to submit to this Convention, convoked to take the initiative in the nomination of a Chief Magistrate to uphold the cause of the Free States in the controversy, a proposition marked by justice and moderation, to restore good feeling, and concord; and certainly there never was a content where the plain honest idea that dictated Jackson's administration was a ready application in settling the struggle. Let the North, and all they feel that *its cherry right*, and submit to *anything else is* wrong, and it cannot fail to bring the quarrel to an honorable termination. The disputs about the Territories was adjusted so satisfactorily to the whole country that all parties, however widely differing on other subjects, made it a point to give in adhesion to the settlement in every subsequent election—all the candidates for the Presidency before and in the last canvass, in obedience to the several Nominating Conventions, stood upon it as a platform.

The present Chief Magistrate did more. By the very terms of his inaugural address, closed by a solemn oath, he may be said to have sworn his allegiance to the compromises of the Slave question, declaring they should not be disturbed if he could prevent it during his term of service. He renewed the vow in the message to the first Congress he met, and before its close became the active instrument in abolishing every compromise made on the subject since the foundation of the Government. It was done with the suddenness of the explosion of mine of powder. The system planned by JEFFERSON and his compatriots to prevent the extension of Slavery and its dangerous tendency to disruption of the Union—the safeguard superadded under MONROE'S administration, LOWNDES, PINCKNEY, CALHOUN, CRAWFORD—all the great men of the South aiding; and CLAY especially distinguished himself, after two years of struggle, in its effectuation—the late disposition of the controversy about the Mexican acquisitions accomplished by the same great man, supported by WEBSTER, CASS and by BENTON, also on the main point—the exclusion of Slavery by the prohibition of the Mexican laws—in a word, all the real statesmen of the country, compromises on the subject made by, and pronounced by them as binding in honor as the compromises of the Constitution, were thrown by the accession of President PIERCE and Mr. DOUGLAS, to the scheme of Mr. ATCHISON and a few Nullifyers who prepared the mine.

Now the simple remedy for this ruin is to rebuild the work overthrown, and nothing is easier, if resolved upon by the North, and persisted in without regard to party names or party cries—or individual designs or predilections. There is not an honest patriot in the North, of any party, who does not condemn this act of bad faith. Many, it is true, warped by shemes of selfish ambition and looking to their advancement through Southern influence, say the mischief done cannot be repaired. The compromises cannot be restored, because the Senate and the President hold a veto to forbid it. There was immeasurably a stronger vote against the expunging resolution—the ball which Benton, solitary and alone, put in motion. But public opinion triumphed then over the struggles wills and the able men of the country. It cannot be withstood by the puppets now on the scene. In the meantime, the strong representation of the North in the House can hold everything in abeyance until the nation's voice shall pronounce its irresistable decision.

That the South will acquiesce in it, whatever the violent men, who seek a dissolution of the Union to make Charleston the New-York of the South, none can doubt. How can it assume the attitude of nullification, and war upon the compromises and compacts of its own seeking—matured by its own greatest Statesmen, under which they have enjoyed peace and safety for two-thirds of a century, and the subversion of which makes it the center, not only of the domestic institution, but of all they hold dearest in public or private life, depend on the chances of civil war. Whenever this issue comes, the North will find an auxiliary in that same Union Party in the South, that sustained JACKSON, and my constituents will have the proud preeminence of having first given in their adhesion to this, the really patriotic party of their section.

The repeal of the repealing clause of the Nebraska-Kansas Act, would be the finale of all the existing commotions and of the eager ambition which originated them. If this single line is inscribed on our Flag we shall conquer under it. It will be the Union Flag.

The repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska clause, overthrowing the rights of the Free State, is a vital, pressing exigency. It is the issue made by the acts of the Administration, and is the only one producing the existing excitement. It should be moved at once in the House of Representatives, as a practical mode of redressing the wrongs and rebuking the aggressors, and to give notice that the majority of the people of the Union mean to vindicate their rights and the cause of free institutions in the most direct manner; and also, that slaveholders may have warning in advance not to hazard the property they value so highly in a Territory from which, by solemn covenant, Slavery was interdicted, and which the sovereign power of the country has resolved to reinstate. This warning is necessary to preclude the plea of vested rights, as having effect in favor of such as go into Kansas or other free territory with slaves—a plea which was urged successfully in Missouri. It is necessary, also, to stop owners of slaves from claiming indemnity for slaves freed by the act of Congress, recognizing such Territory on coming into the Union as Free. Even if Kansas were admitted at the present session of Congress as a Free State, the Repeal ought to be urged to prevent the repetition of the Kansas outrages, in New Mexico [illegible] the Territory of the United States [illegible] opened these all up to [illegible] touching the policy of [illegible] every issue should [illegible]

There is one view more [illegible] to the South[illegible]ern constituents presented [illegible] consideration. In the South [illegible] and Democratic party [illegible] secure the conquest of [illegible] Institution. Mr. CALHOUN [illegible] Missouri, when [illegible] the Whig Party, observed that its [illegible] Democratic body in the South; and while renouncing the proudest [illegible] Mr. HENRY CLAY, whose principles he still held as his [illegible] faith, admitted that the measures on which the Slaveholding section had planted its standard, and identified in its support the Whig and Democrats of the Slaveholding States, however differing on other questions. The South Americans, although all connection with them was repudiated by the Democratic Caucus of the House and by the official organs of the Administration at Washington, were constrained to support Mr. ARMER, the Administration candidate for Speaker at the close of the contest. This proves that all political [illegible] as they are on all [illegible] upon the sectional policy of extending Slavery to Territory [illegible] and indivisible. The success [illegible] by the fourteen northern politicians [illegible] ants for the Presidency [illegible] of the South, in showing [illegible] fastest to make [illegible] sentiments to the slaveholding [illegible] man possible man in the South may [illegible] relinquish his position [illegible] conquest for the slaveholding [illegible] contrived to give the appearance [illegible] tary been tendered by the [illegible] is this strategy which [illegible] time for those among the [illegible] promises, to rally in the [illegible] they are sensible [illegible] binding, because made [illegible] in command of the Government [illegible] be a party to assist [illegible] the North dispels by its [illegible] its people are willing to [illegible]

The hopes depending [illegible] everywhere the old [illegible] Party, in the Free States [illegible] patronage of the Administration [illegible] to slide the votes of the [illegible] If they will in the approaching [illegible] unite all parties, [illegible] rights of the North, [illegible] united in the South to [illegible] soon be remedied. When the [illegible] there are multitudes in the [illegible] perceive the iniquity it has [illegible] who would never see it, if timely [illegible] thousands in the South who [illegible] fear to themselves in the [illegible] about Slavery—who entertain [illegible] of a rupture of good feeling [illegible] who rather than bring matters [illegible] to which they seem to be [illegible] see the broken reports [illegible] of consent of action; the [illegible] may prepare for a repetition [illegible] wrongs to which those who [illegible] limit when there is no [illegible] Republican Convention is a [illegible] be hoped will gather around [illegible] North who are resolved to [illegible] perpetrated by the passage [illegible] Act. "Republican Party" [illegible] tion of that which subsequently [illegible] of Democrat, at first given [illegible] son, in his first inaugural, [illegible] names under which they then [illegible] each other, said: "We are all [illegible] all Federalists." No more [illegible] were certain great principles [illegible] embraced in their [illegible] disagreed about matters of [illegible] modes of effecting [illegible]

The Federalists were then [illegible] Republican form of Government. [illegible] devoted to the Federal [illegible] position to Royalty, and in [illegible] areas of the Federal [illegible] drift as party [illegible] May not those who [illegible] correct what they consider [illegible] lation and administration [illegible] party name or watchword they rally, unite with those who do not agree with them about the measures or mode of reform on points which involve nothing evil, to reform the Government from an infraction of the fundamental laws, on which they believe its peace and prosperity certainly depend, and possibly its unity as a nation. Cement all parties in the North unite in such a crisis, to preserve what they in common feel to be paramount to all other questions in controversy which have heretofore divided them, and cannot all rally under a Republican standard to defend the cause of free institutions and the Union against the aggression of interested and ambitious men, who make Slavery a means of combining a sectional force to accomplish their designs against them, and especially if this moment be lost the cause must be lost.

The great object of defeating this attempt, by putting all questions of difference in abeyance for the time, does not imply a surrender of other party principles, or of the organizations to be employed to give effect to them hereafter. But such is the reluctance of men who have battled for a cause under a banner to which they have given their affections—so loyal are the hearts of party men, even to the badges they have worn and which they honor that they will not desert them for others, although they feel the necessity of uniting with those whom they have once opposed, in support of still dearer and more important interests. I think this noble feeling should be consulted by this Convention in the arrangements it may make to produce concert among all parties who place the preservation of the Free Territories from Slavery (and as a result the preservation of the Union) above all other subjects of controversy, and it is to be hoped that measures be adopted to induce all the friends of this cause, who are unwilling to take part in nominating candidates for the first and second offices of the Government in the Republican Convention, to send delegates to separate Conventions under their own party designations, to meet at the same time and place to confer upon the subject of the nominations, and in consultation, if found necessary and practicable, to unite in a Mass Meeting of the Representatives of all parties, drawn together to confer in regard to the means of extricating the country from the threatening and most alarming posture in which it is now placed—surrendering for the occasion all questions of minor differences of policy, and reform and personal predilections, for men of this or that party, and giving, as did the patriots of the Revolution, the whole heart to the cause and nothing but the cause, and thus by joint counsels ensure a glorious triumph for the conservative principle of our Government—the public will. The candidate of such a mass meeting would stand above the conflicts of partisan politics, and like the elevated chiefs who led in the establishment of our Independence, would value no man but as a contributor to the success of the great cause of the country.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

On motion, the address was received as the sentiments of the Southern friends, and ordered to be printed.

Mass Meeting of the Republicans.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 23.

A large mass meeting was held here to-night to aid the emigration to Kansas of those who feel determined to use every means to secure the establishment there of a free State, and to aid such of the present inhabitants of Kansas as have declared themselves against what is termed lawless agression and unconstitutional coercion. GEORGE W. JACKSON was the President of the meeting, and D. L. EATON, Secretary.

The proceedings of a former meeting were read and approved and a constitution adopted.

HORACE GREELEY addressed the meeting. He recounted the difficulties which surrounded settlers in Kansas, and said that we must do all we can for them. He hoped they would be so well armed there that no fighting would be necessary. There was no fear of the Kansas Free settlers being the aggressors. He recommended those who wish to hew out an honest competency to go and settle in Kansas, assuring them that it was destined to be a Free State.

Hon. GERRIT DARSIE and WILLIAM H. SEWARD were then appointed to receive subscriptions.

Mr. WOOD, from Kansas, was called to the stand. He said he rejoiced at this demonstration to-night. It proved that the young sister, "Kansas" was not forgotten. He had resided in Kansas for eighteen months, and had within that period seen armed hordes of Missourians—ten thousand of them headed by prominent men of the United States, such as Col. DONIPHAN, Col. YOUNG, Vice-President ATCHISON and others. He concluded by calling many anecdotes of the bravery of the men and women of Kansas.

Mr. RENFRO, of Missouri, followed, and in a short speech denied the assumption that the people of Missouri were parties to the outrages in Kansas.

Mr. BAILY, of Kentucky, was called for, but declined making a speech, when

Mr. SINCLAIR, of Michigan, took the stand, and made a few remarks.

He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. CHAMBLIN, who said he believed, with Mr. GREELEY, that Sharp's rifles were very great institutions, and that there was not much danger in sending into Kansas. Although essentially as to my own person, yet if sent up in Kansas, I believe I would feel inclined to shoot rather than resort to support their laws. I never saw so much liberty in any Government as in the proclamation of President PIERCE, but the President did not write that document. GOVERNOR CHAMBERS wrote it, for no other man in the nation could express so much in so short a space. Should a drop of blood be spilled in the streets of Lawrence by the order of the administration, it would be politically buried beyond the power of resurrection. The people of Kansas needed aid and needed it now or never. He had fearful forebodings as to the future condition of the citizens of Kansas. He (CHAMBLIN) had seen over half a century of years, but he was ready, if it should come to the worst, to doff his black coat, don a laced one, and battle in their behalf.

Mr. NEWSON, of Minnesota, followed. He said Minnesota had been earnestly waiting to see if an excitement would occur in Kansas. If it did, Minnesota would do good work in the cause of freedom. He (the speaker) was ready to volunteer to fight against the oppressors of freedom in Kansas.

Mr. AMES, of Virginia, next made a short speech, in which he stated he was in favor of the plan published in the *National Era* for the settlement of Kansas. Adjourned.

KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION

Nothing Yet Effected.

WITHDRAWAL OF SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

Pro-Slavery, Free-Soil and Doughface Speeches.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

A General Row—The Rule of Reason declines.

The South Stands by the Old Platform, Twelfth Section and all.

The Responsibility to be Thrown on the North.

Probable Adjournment without Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 24.

Since 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, the date of my last dispatch, there has been in reality nothing done. The Convention met again at 11 o'clock, and, after some confusion, caused by members rising together to make separate propositions of various character, the President stated that the Convention had not met to discuss the distracting questions of the day. The time for such discussion had passed away, and he hoped members would confine their remarks to subjects properly before the Convention. Acting on the President's suggestion, Mr. SMALL, of Pennsylvania, announced that he had a compromise to present on the SLAVERY question, which was as follows:

Resolved, That no candidate should be considered unless he adopted the following platform:

1. American Labor should be protected from foreign competition.

2. American resources should be developed by every legal means.

4. American compromises, made in good faith, should be observed, in spirit at least, as a guarantee of American integrity and loyalty.

5. American citizens abroad should be protected in their rights of conscience, of religious worship, and of honorable burial.

The Chairman was somewhat displeased at the presentation of such a Platform, after he had said they were not met to discuss distracting questions. Much confusion ensued, and many motions were made, which increased the perplexity of the Chair. At length he decided Mr. SMALL'S resolutions in order.

Mr. CALL, of Florida, obtained the floor and spoke at great length to the resolutions; or rather in explanation of the course he intended to pursue. Like nearly all those who favored the Twelfth Section, he had come to the Convention in a spirit of conciliation, and had determined to leave the Convention if he did not get what he wanted. He referred, with much feeling, to the divisions which existed among the brethren; declared that he had done all he could to give a national character to the Order, and bid them an affectionate farewell. He would have been satisfied with the Bible and the Constitution for a platform, but in taking them he was asked to take other things which were to him unpalatable.

Mr. SMALL, for the sake of harmony, and to retain the delegate from Florida in the Convention, was willing to accord with his desires, and strike from his platform all but the Bible and the Constitution. But Mr. CALL seemed to have set his mind upon retiring, and notwithstanding the disposition of Mr. SMALL, he bade them another affectionate—even tearful adieu, and left his seat, saying he was going home.

An excited individual to the right of the delegates cried out that New York would go with him, to prepare for a visit to Florida, in company with a portion of Pennsylvania, which an equally responsible person promised would also accompany Mr. CALL to his home.

When Mr. CALL had closed his farewell, some forty delegates arose in haste, and cried out "Mr. President."

After much uproar the floor was assigned to Mr. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, the President of the National Council. He called upon Mr. CALL to come back, and upon other dissatisfied delegates to delay their departure, for there might yet be harmony. He had had enough of platform making, and therefore he implored Mr. SMALL to withdraw his resolutions. Mr. SMALL refused, and again there was uproar and confusion. Mr. BARTLETT wept, and while tears were coursing down his cheeks, he moved that the Convention adjourn until the 3d of July next. Such a motion from Mr. BARTLETT took most members by surprise, and there followed, if possible, greater confusion than before. He accepted an amendment fixing Louisville, Kentucky, as the place of meeting. The President, after hammering the desk a few minutes, to no purpose, declared the motion one of an extraordinary character, in effect breaking up the Convention, and therefore he declared it out of order, until the business before the House was disposed of. Mr. PECK, of Connecticut, then moved to lay all the business before the Convention on the table, which was carried, and he immediately moved that the Convention adjourn to July 3, without naming a place of meeting, and on that the previous question was called. The Convention returned again to its accustomed confusion with greater gusto than ever before. Almost every delegate was seized with a sudden desire to test the strength utmost of his lungs, and a fish-peddler from New-York added his medium of voice to the general roar. After that you might have added the combined bellowings of all the bulls of Bashan without perceptibly increasing the aggregate roar. The President banged the desk with his hammer, but although I was standing near him, I could not hear it. You could see his arm moving up and and down with energy, but it was as if he was striking a log of heathen. Finally, the lungs of the Convention gave out, and after one last roar from the New-York fish-peddler, a motion was made to lay the motion to adjourn upon the table, and on that the previous question and the ayes and noes were called. This was considered

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] was dissolved, and Parliament [illegible] until March 4, when [illegible] was dispersed to obtain [illegible] position. I have [illegible] their opinions, although [illegible] upon the [illegible] for a week to-day, but they are of no [illegible] use. When I come to read them over, I find that there is a [illegible] opinion, and a [illegible] a proposition [illegible] opinion, and [illegible] by Mason Whitman of Alabama. They will [illegible] to submit by the Twelfth Section, and [illegible] that will be satisfactory to the Convention, and would not be heard by its action, although the Slavery [illegible] would be [illegible] to the Committee, and they [illegible] to [illegible] Law, [illegible] Fugitive Slave Law, which they are not likely to do, they will agree to go into a compromise, if not, they [illegible] to [illegible].

The friends of Senator Rusk were in attendance, and also those of Messrs. Pierce. They appear strength to be as follows on the first ballot:

[illegible]

I made my I have no [illegible] about [illegible] and with [illegible] of course, [illegible] the [illegible] which the North had nothing to do.

So they went on repeating and repeating the same things over again, until near 7 o'clock, when the motion to lay the motion to adjourn upon the 3 on the table, was carried by 25 majority. The Northern men voted against the motion, while from the South, Central and West, the Delegates favored it. A motion was then made and carried to adjourn until Monday at 11 o'clock.

The vote is considered as decisive that a majority of the Convention is in favor of making a nomination. The dispatch sent by Mr. STEVENS to the Pittsburg Convention, convening many in the Philadelphia Convention to a belief in the necessity for making a nomination.

On Saturday night there was caucusing held by the different parties.

The Southern caucus contended for equality in the Convention and hence, if possible, a Southern candidate. The Northern caucus then met and agreed to protest against the platform adopted by the Council; to require a restoration of the Missouri Compromise; or if they cannot get them to make a declaration that they shall be no more Slave States than Limited Slave territory. If they refuse to do the above, which they are not likely to do, they will not agree to go into a compromise, if not, they [illegible] to [illegible].

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[illegible]

The Free-Soil men declare that they will not be satisfied until there should be an expression of the Convention against a repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The deepest-dyed were in favor of carrying [illegible] about Slavery—letting existing laws on the subject remain, and letting the South take care of its institution in which they were interested, and with which the North had nothing to do.

So they went on repeating and repeating the same things over again, until near 7 o'clock, when the motion to lay the motion to adjourn upon the 3 on the table, was carried by 25 majority. The Northern men voted against the motion, while from the South, Central and West, the Delegates favored it. A motion was then made and carried to adjourn until Monday at 11 o'clock.

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The New-York Daily Times.

Border Ruffianism Denied by Its Own Organs.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION BEGUN.

Preparations in Kansas for the Coming Fight for Freedom.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Daily Times.

Lawrence, Kans., Feb. 9, 1856.

Since my last there have been no new developments of importance, except the arrival of Governor Reeder, of this city, from Washington. He has been in Washington for the purpose of procuring the removal of the Executive and Secretarial officers, which he succeeded in doing. Governor Reeder is a man of the people, and has served them faithfully. He is a man of the right stamp, and will be a host in himself in the coming struggle for Freedom. He is now on his way to Topeka, where he will meet the Legislature, which convenes on the 11th inst. Governor Reeder will be inaugurated on the 12th inst., and will then issue his proclamation convening the Legislature at Lawrence. Governor Reeder is a man of nerve, and will not be trifled with. He is a man of the right stamp, and will be a host in himself in the coming struggle for Freedom.

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HOUSES FOR SALE.

BOARD AND LODGING.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OILS AND PAINTS.

INSTRUCTION.

AGRICULTURAL.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ALBANY, July 6, 1864. }

Notice is hereby given that the following Banks have made and filed with the Superintendent of the Banking Department, reports to the 1st day of July, 1864, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 12, 1838, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and that the same are severally published in the City of New-York, in the New-York Tribune, the New-York Times, the New-York Evening Post, the New-York Commercial Advertiser, the New-York Herald, the New-York Journal of Commerce, the New-York Express, the New-York Courier des Etats Unis, the New-York Staats Zeitung, the New-York Evening Express, the New-York Day Book, the New-York Sun, the New-York Globe, the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, the New-York Daily News, the New-York Leader, the New-York Dispatch, the New-York Atlas, the New-York Standard, the New-York Evening Mail, the New-York Citizen, the New-York Transcript, the New-York World, the New-York Brooklyn Eagle, the Albany Evening Journal, the Albany Argus, the Albany Atlas and Daily Spectator, the Albany Knickerbocker, the Albany Express, the Albany Daily Times, the Albany Morning Herald, the Albany Daily Advertiser, the Albany Evening Transcript, the Albany Statesman, the Albany Daily Union, the Albany Daily Knickerbocker, the Albany Daily

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